

potentialities and has furnished Japan with the names of the Czar's representatives. The relations have been established between the two Governments.

A formal declaration of an armistice may not be made until then, but to all practical purposes a suspension of hostilities may now be said to exist, or will exist within the next day or two. In other words, the greatest war the world has ever known has ended, and only insuperable differences in the arrangement of peace terms can cause its resumption.

SUGGESTED PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

Already suggestions have been made of the names of the plenipotentiaries, and in official and diplomatic circles here it is believed that Baron Rosen, the new Russian Minister to the United States, who is now in St. Petersburg, will be one of the representatives of his Government. Baron Kaneko, the Japanese financier, who is in this country on a special mission for his Government, is mentioned as a probable plenipotentiary of Japan.

It has been suggested that while each party to the peace arrangement will doubtless be represented by several commissioners, it would be a good idea for Japan and Russia to name Kaneko and Rosen at once and have them meet in Washington as soon as possible with the object of arranging certain preliminaries before the full membership of the joint commission could be assembled.

Baron Rosen, whose experience as the Czar's Minister at Tokyo makes him especially valuable as a plenipotentiary, is in St. Petersburg, and is expected to sail from Cherbourg for New York on June 25. Baron Kaneko is in New York. He has been in Washington several times recently, and while here this week had a talk with the President, who in that and previous conferences with him was very much impressed with his ability and general manner.

SITUATION IS DIFFICULT.

Even though the situation is hopeful for an ending of the war, the fact that the test is yet to come, stands out above anything else. Now that Japan and Russia are agreed that they can, with all due propriety, meet with one another and discuss terms of peace, the great questions arise as to the details of any treaty which is to be made.

That the coming situation will be one of the utmost delicacy and exceedingly hard of handling is well understood by Government officials and diplomats in Washington. While there are no absolute assurances as to what either of the countries will do, there is great hope in Washington that when the plenipotentiaries of the two belligerents meet the situation will be adjudicated speedily.

With Japan no great trouble is expected, as thus far she has displayed the greatest of moderation, indicating that she was seeking little, but making it well understood that any treaty of peace made with Russia must give Japan absolute assurances of her future welfare, and leave no doubt as to who is dominant in Korea and Manchuria and on the Pacific where Japan is vitally interested.

Russia is now fully convinced that she cannot end the war without the payment of an indemnity. For many months this question has stood in the way of peace, although it must be said that Russia would not have made peace under any circumstances until the Baltic fleet had been put to the test. What the amount of the indemnity will be is a vital question which the peace commission must decide.

It was characterized to-night as being very large, but no one in Washington has any idea of the figure the Japanese Government will set. It has been guessed by some as a billion dollars, and the figure, while Russia will probably complain of, and object to it, is not regarded as unreasonable.

The immense cost of the war to Japan, and the continued expense it will be long after the war is ended in paying the interest on the war loans, entitles Japan, beyond doubt, to a great indemnity, and it is believed here that Russia will recognize the justice of the Japanese contention for the payment of a large claim.

A question which will likely cause much more bickering and negotiating than that of an indemnity is the disposition of Vladivostok. Japan, it is thoroughly believed, will not readily consent to Russian possession of Vladivostok, and if Japan makes a demand for the port, the only Pacific outlet of the Russian empire, it is likely to cause a serious hitch in the proceedings.

Diplomats here show fully as much anxiety over Vladivostok as concerned about the indemnity. That Russia will object long and strenuously to the total relinquishment of the port is regarded as a foregone conclusion.

A prominent diplomat to-night said that if Russia should give up Vladivostok her shame would reach such depths as to ruin her altogether. If Japan attempts to gain possession of the city, to the entire exclusion of Russia, it is not unlikely that Russia will fight on.

THE INTERRED WARSHIPS.

Next in importance, Japanese control of Korea, the integrity and evacuation of Manchuria, and the holding of Port Arthur by the Japanese being taken for granted, is the disposition of the Russian warships which are interned in various harbors of the Pacific.

Along the Chinese coast, at Chefoo, Wusung, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, in the Philippines at Manila, and in America at San Francisco, there are interned Russian warships which either fled from the Japanese fleets or sought refuge there when trouble became imminent.

Japan will lay claim to these vessels, in all probability, and it is equally probable that Russia will not consent to giving them up. Then, too, there are a number of vessels at Vladivostok which must be disposed of somehow.

Japan's one object and aim will be to put Russia forever out of the way as a menace to her. What steps Japan will consider necessary to secure herself forever from Russian attack are not known.

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Japan, and Japan must take due precaution to see that she will not be endangered when this rehabilitation of Russia comes. Such is her great problem, in the minds of diplomats here, and the problem is regarded as exceedingly difficult of solution.

JAPAN QUICKLY ACCEPTS.

Willing to Make Peace on Terms That Will Guarantee Nation's Stability.

From THE SUN Correspondent at Tokyo.

TOKYO, June 10.—The Government considered President Roosevelt's suggestion in regard to peace-to-day and to-night Baron Komura, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, conveyed its reply to Mr. Griscom, the American Minister.

In his note Baron Komura says that Japan, in the interest of the world as well as of Japan, is willing to reestablish peace with Russia on terms and conditions that will fully guarantee the stability of the Imperial Government. Therefore, Japan will, in response to the suggestions of the President, appoint plenipotentiaries to meet the plenipotentiaries of Russia at such time and place as may be found agreeable and convenient for the purpose of negotiating and concluding terms of peace directly and exclusively between the two belligerent Powers.

The publication of President Roosevelt's note took Tokyo completely by surprise. The people were fully prepared for a prolonged struggle, but welcome the unexpected probability of peace with expressions of satisfaction and with the kindest appreciation of President Roosevelt's action. Minister Griscom is still without any intimation of what Japan's terms will be.

The markets suddenly developed a lively upward tendency at noon yesterday. The activity continued this morning. The opening of the afternoon business was postponed for two hours owing to the large volume of the morning transactions.

RUSSIA WILL NAME ENVOYS.

But Member of Czar's Staff Says Indemnity Demand Will Prevent Peace.

From THE SUN Correspondent at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 10.—It has been ascertained at the Foreign Office that when notification is received from President Roosevelt that Japan has appointed, or is appointing representatives to communicate peace proposals, Russia will nominate representatives to receive them.

However, a member of the Czar's military staff said to-night: "Russia was never further from considering peace than at the present hour. The Emperor will temporize intentionally, but to sign a treaty of peace conditioned on his recognition that Russia's misfortunes for the last sixteen months are irretrievable is completely outside the Czar's conception of his duty to Russia and regard for her destiny."

When asked what were the Czar's motives in granting permission to President Roosevelt to open the subject, this officer replied that it was most desirable by any means to obtain from Japan a statement of her terms. Then the Russian people would see what humiliation, what complete abandonment of the Imperial mission on the Pacific, they were expected to accept.

He declared that all Russians irrespective of party would resist payment of an indemnity. He cited the utterances of the Liberal leaders in the zemstvos that the payment of an indemnity would be doubly objectionable from the point of view of Liberalism, first, because the money would be used by Japan in establishing militarism as governmental policy, as was the case in Prussia after 1870, and secondly, because the money would all be taken from resources which are urgently needed for the development of the country and the improvement of the conditions of the people.

He concluded, therefore, that the Czar permitted the approaches of President Roosevelt in order to show that he was not deaf to the opinions of the outside world, but was immovable in the determination to sustain his army until it has overcome the enemy.

The view expressed by a diplomat representing interests allied to those of Russia indicates the belief held widely in the most competent political circles. He said to THE SUN correspondent to-night:

"America's desire for peace is not only absolutely sincere but is greater than that of either belligerent. When President Roosevelt invited the Czar to discuss peace in the interest of the world the creator of the Hague tribunal could not refuse. He could, however, say 'whom am I to discuss peace with?' and expect President Roosevelt to be able to follow the invitation by the announcement that his adversary offered to name a representative. It will become a question when definite proposals are advanced whether the Emperor will view the sacrifice of national honor and interests to be outweighed by a desire to further the world's peace."

The Russian press is conducting a campaign against the payment of any indemnity to Japan. The opinion in court circles is that the war should continue.

EUROPE SUSPECTS RUSSIA.

Is She Taking Advantage of Roosevelt's Move to Gain Time?

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 10.—Now that the exact official status of the peace preliminaries is known, it is important to examine the situation with great care and avoid all sweeping deductions. It would be most unwarranted, for instance, to assume from the



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present results of President Roosevelt's good offices that peace is at hand.

The question that first arises is that of Russia's good faith in consenting to open negotiations. That Russia should desire an immediate and prolonged armistice is sufficiently obvious. On the other hand, it is equally certain that Japan's interests are opposed to any cessation of hostilities unless permanent peace is reasonably sure to follow.

It is the consensus of European opinion regarding the war situation that President Roosevelt's intervention at the present moment is distinctly favorable to Russia, while if it succeeds it will cut short Japan's assured triumph. Another two months of military operations would place Japan in occupation of important Russian territory, if not of Vladivostok itself. Her position in peace negotiations would then be immensely stronger than to-day. Full credit must be given Japan, therefore, for her great magnanimity in consenting to negotiate at the present moment.

It must not be inferred that there is any criticism in Europe of President Roosevelt for acting at this juncture. Such criticism if it existed would come from Great Britain, which desires the complete success of her ally. British opinion, like that of the Continent, heartily commends and congratulates the President on his skillful and successful initiative. There is unfortunately nothing in St. Petersburg advice, either public or private, to confirm the belief that the Czar is genuinely desirous of peace. There has been no change in his attitude toward the personal advisers who have dominated his policy for a long time past. His Ministers unanimously favor a speedy end to the war, but they have no longer any function, not even in an advisory capacity, in shaping the national policy. A break occurred on March 3, the day of the issue of the two famous Imperial manifestos.

It is interesting to recount briefly the true story of how the Czar finally cut loose from his liberal advisers and committed himself to the reactionaries who still control him. The Council of Ministers was accustomed to meet the Czar every Friday. The famous reactionary ukase appeared on the morning of March 3. The Ministers, who previously had no knowledge of it, discussed it on the train going to Tsarskoe-Selo. They had no means of coming to an agreement in regard to the internal policy, but, recognizing the immense revolutionary peril created by the manifesto, they hastily agreed to urge the Czar to issue a liberal supplementary proclamation.

The Czar greeted them with a document in his hand, saying: "I know your views regarding popular concessions, gentlemen, and I have embodied them in this rescript, which I leave with you to discuss during luncheon. Give me your ideas afterward."

The Ministers when left alone read the paper and found that it had been skillfully drawn. The draft was designed to emphasize the known differences of opinion among them. It was clear that the Emperor desired to throw them into hopeless dissension.

The same Minister who proposed the agreement on the train now said: "Gentlemen, the purpose of this document is fully apparent, but to save the country from being plunged into anarchy I move that we bury our differences and accept this rescript. If we do not we will get nothing."

The Czar entered the room, after luncheon, smiling: "Well, gentlemen," he said, "What do you think of my rescript?"

The reply was: "Sire, we unanimously consider it an admirable document. It will do much to pacify the country. It only remains for your Majesty to sign it and we will issue it immediately."

The Emperor's face was the picture of amazement. He did not speak for a moment. Then he turned from one to another of the Ministers, whose views he knew were strongly opposed to features of the paper, and asked them if they approved all of them. They answered in the affirmative. The Czar then silently signed the document and left the room. No council of the Ministers was summoned to Tsarskoe-Selo after that day.

This bit of inside history demonstrates the complete separation of the Czar's own Ministers from the actual policy of the autocracy. This policy and the individuals who frame it are still unalterably opposed to peace. They would like to secure a respite in the military operations in Manchuria.

They are curious to know what sort of terms Japan would impose if Russia abandoned the conflict. They are quite capable of accomplishing both objects by a trick similar to that which the Czar, under their instigation, attempted on the Ministers last March. They have no intention of permitting the Emperor to accept terms which Japan reasonably may ask if they can prevent his doing so. They are always at the Emperor's elbow. Their influence may be stronger than that of an occasional visitor from Mr. Meyer, the American Ambassador, even although the latter speaks the friendly counsel of President Roosevelt and the whole civilized world.

For these and many other reasons it is

not wise to expect too much from the peace movement which the President has initiated.

WHAT JAPAN MAY DEMAND.

Total Evacuation of Manchuria by Russia One of the Conditions.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 10.—A despatch from St. Petersburg says it is understood that Japan's peace terms will include a Japanese protectorate over Korea and the total evacuation of Manchuria by the Russians. Port Arthur and the Liaoting Peninsula are to remain in possession of the Japanese. The railway to Harbin is to be ceded to Japan, who will probably reimburse Russia for the capital she has expended thereon.

The question as to the cession of the island of Sakhalen to Japan would not have been raised before the defeat of Admiral Rojestvensky's Baltic fleet, but will now be included in the negotiations.

The question of an indemnity will probably be the last to be considered.

TOGO RECEIVED HIS OWN PEOPLE.

Fearful Report of His Real Plans Would Reach the Enemy.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 10.—The correspondent of THE SUN learns on adequate authority the methods whereby Admiral Togo concealed his plans from Admiral Rojestvensky. He did it by deceiving his own Government and adopting Napoleon III's maxim that anything known to your own side is known to the enemy in a fortnight.

Admiral Togo telegraphed the Tokio authorities two weeks before the battle that unless the conditions were exceptionally favorable he would avoid a fleet action and permit the enemy to reach Vladivostok, where he would bottle the ships up. His intention from the first was to fight a decisive battle under any circumstances.

It is reported from Tokyo that Admiral Rojestvensky fully expected to be harassed by torpedo boats but to succeed in avoiding a general action.

WHY TOGO WON.

Russian Admiral Enquist Says It Was Because of His Ship's Superior Speed.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 10.—Vice-Admiral Enquist's report, telegraphed to the Czar, attributes the defeat in the Sea of Japan to the superior speed of the Japanese ships, which enabled them to head off the Russian ships.

He says that the battleship Oryol was disabled by fifty mines after the action began. After several attempts to escape to the northward Enquist turned to the southward and made for Manila.

FIRE LOOKED QUEER TO POLICE.

Finally Next Door Janitor Talked and He and Boy Were Arrested.

The fire in the tenement house at 108 West Thirtieth street, which broke out early yesterday morning and put a dozen families in peril of their lives, had a suspicious look to the police. Detectives Melvor and Harvey were put on the case. The more they investigated, the more it looked like incendiary work. At last, they got a straight tip from David Decon, janitor at 110, next door. He accused M. Biller, a thirty-year-old, who lives on the second floor of 108.

"He told me late last night that if I'd wait in the back yard awhile, I'd see a fire," said Decon.

"I went out and waited, and sure enough the fire broke out."

Decon added that Biller had given him jewelry to look after, and that he had seen that looked like stolen goods to the police, so they arrested both Biller and Decon.

A small jewel thefts have been reported to the police from 108.

POLICE WIN 30 NAMES.

Raid on Alleged Tenderloin Poolroom—Handbook for Women.

The fifth floor of 608 Sixth avenue has been under suspicion as a poolroom for some time. Detective Sergeant O'Connor and Lyons of Inspector McLaughlin's staff and Fink of the Tenderloin station watched it closely all day yesterday. They saw so many persons pass up the stairs that they followed, smashed the door and pulled the place.

The haul yielded thirty men, a number of racing sheets and three telephones. The men made a rush, but it was no go. The detectives drove them back, took their names and released all but four. Thomas Raymond, Joseph Harris, Harry Newman and John Wellers were held.

At about the same time Detective Cody and Griffith arrested Frank Murney for running a handbook in a saloon. It is charged that his patrons were mostly women.

Fracture of the Skull for Five Cents.

Roland Johnson, 25 years old, a night watchman of 150 East Fourteenth street, dropped a nickel off the rear end of a south-bound Third avenue car at Thirty-eighth street last evening. He couldn't wait for the car to stop, but vaulted over the railing, landing in the street on his head. He was still unconscious when he reached Bellevue Hospital. The doctors thought it likely he had a fracture of the skull.

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The Metrostyle Pianola may be had either in form of a cabinet to be used in connection with an upright piano, as described above, or as an integral part of the piano itself. Price of the Pianola, \$250 and \$300. Price of the Pianola Piano, \$500 to \$1,000. Descriptive literature, together with music catalogues showing repertory, sent to any address on request.

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ROYAL ARCANUM INSURANCE.

HIGHER RATES RECENTLY FIXED EXCITE CRITICISM.

Monthly Dues for Persons Over 65 Years Old on a \$5,000 Policy Increased 65 Per Cent from \$10.00 to \$16.00—A Supreme Council Representative Makes Defense.

The new schedule of insurance rates promulgated by the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum at its recent annual meeting, held in Atlantic City, May 17-27 last, has stirred up much dissatisfaction among a large number of members of the order.

The older ones in particular—those who come within Dr. Oaler's chloroform limit—are many of them, loud in their protests.

The new order of things increased the monthly dues for persons over 65 years from \$10.00 to \$16.00. Those who have been members of the Arcanum for a long term of years find this particularly hard. Of the 305,000 Arcanum members, 7,936 have reached this 65 year limit. Their argument is that, having paid their dues for so many years and having helped to build up the organization, it is unfair to suddenly jump up the price they must pay for continued insurance and to jump it up at a time of life when no other insurance company would accept them.

Although the full text of the revised rate schedule has not been spread before members of the order for them to fully grasp its meaning in all its branches, enough is known of its general tenor to cause a storm of protest from all quarters, and the 108 Supreme Representatives who make up the Supreme Council are coming in for a good deal of sharp criticism.

It is predicted by some that the result will be to send down the total membership to a lower point than it reached even in 1898, when the assessments levied were increased from fifteen to twenty-one per cent, and when the membership fell dropped to its lowest point in recent years.

The Regular monthly meeting of Regents and Past Regents of the order was held in the Silver Building, Washington street, Brooklyn, last evening. At this meeting five supreme representatives who attended the Atlantic City Supreme Council handed in their report and a debate was waged which lasted until well toward midnight without any particular result for those who were dissatisfied with the new schedule.

W. V. Sheffield, who was one of the supreme representatives present at the meeting, said:

"The rate tables adopted at Atlantic City were the result of many years of work and they represent the highest fact in the insurance business. The simple fact is that the Royal Arcanum has been conducting its business on a basis on which no insurance business can be conducted and survive. It took us twenty-eight years to find this out and to find out what rate basis we could do business and maintain our existence."

"The result of that experience and of over four years of hard study is the series of rate tables adopted at Atlantic City. We have a reserve fund of about \$2,000,000, and it was only by giving the older members the benefit of this fund by wiping that fund out and applying it to the use of the order—it was only by doing this that the monthly dues for members 65 years of age on a \$3,000 policy were kept down to where they are, \$16.00. But for the use of the reserve fund in that way the monthly dues for such members would have been a little over \$22."

"There is dissatisfaction among some of these older members and it is perhaps natural that there should be. It is true that many of them have belonged to the order for a great number of years and have paid their dues regularly. But it is also true that during all those years their families had the benefit of being protected by the order to the extent of the money on which they paid dues. That is, at least, so they considered by them in estimating the exact extent of their grievance from the increased rates."

Baltimorean Buled at Sea.

Marshall G. Wilson, who was a first cabin passenger on the St. Luis, which arrived last night, died of consumption on the first day out. Mr. Wilson had lived in Paris for twenty-three years, but his home was in Baltimore. He expressed a wish to die there and was carried aboard the ship at Cherbourg on a stretcher. His wife, a Frenchwoman, came 4th him. He was buried at sea on Monday.

New Haven Retires Veteran Passenger Agent.

Charles T. Hompland, general passenger agent of the New York and New Haven road since 1887, resigned yesterday. He has been connected with the road since 1882, and he will retire a pension. The chief clerk in Mr. Hompland's office, C. Coley of New Haven, will be the new general passenger agent.

BIG CALIFORNIA LAND FRAUDS.

Government Attorney Says Two-thirds of State's Timber Lands Were Stolen.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—Grave charges have been made against officials of the State Land Office by Francis J. Heney. This Government attorney has reported to Washington that conditions in California are worse than those in Oregon, in connection with which United States Senator Mitchell and Congressman Hermann were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury.

He has made accusations against men in California offices, asserting they have been in league with speculators such as Benson and Hyde, who have fraudulently acquired vast tracts of public lands in California. That the men implicated by Heney will be prosecuted seems certain, for the President has asked Heney to follow in this State the course he so successfully pursued in Oregon. Heney left for Portland last night, but before his departure he expressed himself without mincing words.

He declared that gross dishonesty has been practised by both speculators and officials, he also severely criticized State Attorney-General Webb, State Surveyor-General Wood and United States Attorney Devlin, declaring that if those men would do their duty there would be no need for special Government prosecutors.

"The trouble lies in the State Land office itself," said Heney. "The office has been hand in glove with the ring and any pretense of ignorance about the graft that was carried out is absurd. The ring has received favors from the office ever since the last election, and as a result two-thirds of the State's valuable timber land has been stolen. The speculators have been in possession of advance information. This has been especially noticeable in the creation of forest reserves. Two superintendents have confessed that they were bribed to make the reserves cover as much vacant school land as possible."

This land was worthless, all the good school land having been taken up. Some of it lies on top of crags and was useless for any purpose except the creation of scrip. But those who filed on the land for \$1.25 an acre could dispose of their holdings for \$4.50 an acre as soon as they were included in the forest reserve, and often they could do even better than this by taking up, in lieu of it, lands in the best part of the timber belt."

TANGLED UP IN SHOE LACES.

Two Men and a Boy in Jail as Result of a Three Cent Quarrel.

Two men and one boy, of assorted nationalities, broke into jail last night over a three cent pair of shoe laces.

Isidor Rosenberg, 13 years old, peddles shoe laces at three cents a throw. It is Isidor's custom to catch a line of men in saloon chairs where they can't get away, and pass along the line distributing shoe laces. Returning down the line, he collects the laces or their equivalent in cash. This usually brings home the money.

He played his game last evening in the rear of the saloon at 45 East Thirtieth street and John B. Knoll failed to make good.

"You didn't give me any laces," said he. Isidor went for his three cents, which so touched the heart of Tom Callahan that he butted in and made a roar. This stirred up William J. Buckley.

"Cut it out," said he. "I'm an officer, and if you don't shut up I'll pinch you all."

It was getting hot for Isidor. He ran out into the street and notified Policemen Lynch and Rogers. The cops, after hearing evidence, arrested Knoll for petty larceny, Buckley for impersonating an officer, and Isidor for peddling without a license.

The men were juggled in the Tenderloin station. Isidor Rosenberg was sent to the Children's society.

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The prominent German composer and pianist

BERLIN, January 27th, 1905.

My Dear Sirs:—During the recent months I have had opportunity to become acquainted with Piano-players, and although the Pianola from a technical standpoint plays more correctly than the others, to me the real difference is shown in the expression which can be given to the playing by means of the Metrostyle. In this respect it is quite different from the other Piano-players.

The Pianola is surely a wonderful instrument, and I am already very eager to hear my newly arranged Staccato-Etude played by means of it.

Yours very devotedly,
XAVIER SCHARWENKA.

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